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THE INSECT PEST SURVEY
BULLETIN

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INSECT PEST SURVEY BULLETIN

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No. 9

OUTSTANDING ENTOMOLOGICAL FEATURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER, 1928.

False wireworms are reported throughout the latter half of the month as doing very serious damage in western Kansas, where they were cleaning up fall-sown wheat.

The apple curculio in Massachusetts particularly in the western part of the State, was abnormally abundant this season, doing almost as much damage as the plum curculio.

The peach borer is emerging later in the south than usual this year. Adults were observed in the Fort Valley section as late as October 11. Infestations appear to be heavier than usual but owing to unprofitable conditions in the peach belt less control treatment than usual is being given.

The grape phylloxera has been found for the first time in Los Angeles County. This is the second time that it has been recorded from southern California, the previous record being from San Diego County.

The walnut husk maggot, Rhagoletis juglandis Cresson, is reported from the Chino-Pomona section of southern California. The infestation appears to be of several years standing and is most serious on English walnuts.

An unusual habit of the citrophilus mealybug is reported from California. The insects are infesting figs through the apical opening and are found in all stages within the fruit.

The harlequin bug has been more prevalent in northern Virginia than in many years. Considerable damage occurred in some local areas.

Late surveys indicate that the Mexican bean beetle has advanced eastward about two tiers of counties in New York over the known distribution of last year, and has entered the southeastern part of the State in Orange and Rockland Counties. It is recorded for the first time this year from the greater part of New Jersey and Delaware. In North Carolina the insect has reached the coast, and in Indiana it has reached the northeast corner and has crossed the State Line into Branch and Ingham Counties, Mich. There has been practically no extension to the west or south.

A beetle usually considered quite rare, Calligrapha rhoda var. walshiana Blatch., was found seriously defoliating purple leaf plum near Detroit, Mich.

Fleas have occasioned more trouble during the past season than for many years, especially in the Southern and Central States.

Cattle grubs have not been so numerous this year as during the previous 4 or 5 years. Grubby hides are running this year from 40 to 50 per cent as against 75 to 100 per cent in 1927.

OUTSTANDING ENTOMOLOGICAL FEATURES IN CANADA FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1928

Scouting for the Mexican bean beetle in southern Ontario revealed no trace of the insect in any of the localities in Kent, Essex, Elgin, Halton and York Counties where it was found for the first time last year. Collections, however, were taken in the townships of Walsingham and Townsend, Norfolk county; in the township of Markham, York county, and at Leamington, Essex county.

During the present season the European corn borer was found for the first time in New Brunswick. Collections were taken at several points in Queens and Sunbury counties, indicating an infestation extending from Gagetown to Maugerville (15 miles) in the St. John River Valley. No scouting for extension of infested territory was undertaken in Ontario, as the entire corn growing area is known to be infested. Scouting in Quebec, however, indicated that very little new territory had become infested during 1928.

The Colorado potato beetle has been unusually abundant in northern Saskatchewan this season.

The grey-banded leaf-roller, Eulia mariana Fern., has caused more severe injury to certain varieties of apples in the Berwick district; Nova Scotia, than since its discovery in 1925.

The cyclamen mite has been found causing injury to strawberries in plantations at several points in Ontario and southern Quebec.

During the present season there has been quite an extensive spread of the oriental peach moth in the Niagara peninsula, Ontario.

The hemlock looper again occurred in severe outbreak form on hemlock, in the Muskoka Lakes district, Ontario, and it is expected that the outbreak will continue severe next year. There is also an active outbreak of this species in Saguenay County, Quebec, affecting pure stands of balsam over an area estimated at approximately four thousand square miles.

The spruce budworm outbreak in the Sudbury district, Ontario,

continues severe and the infestation appears to be spreading westward. On Cape Breton Island there has been a marked decrease in the infestation by this species.

There is a serious outbreak of the larch sawfly, in Ontario, extending from North Bay west to Sault Ste. Marie, and as far north as Ranger lake.

The European leaf-mining sawfly, Fenusa pumila Klug., badly damaged a considerable percentage of the foliage of birch trees in central and southern New Brunswick.

Heavy infestations of the bark-beetle Dendroctonus monticolae Hopk., in lodgepole pine, are reported in the North Thompson river district, and the West Fork of Kettle river, British Columbia.

The tortricid, Sparganothis pettitana Rob. continued in outbreak form on red sugar maple on Cape Breton Island.

GENERAL FEEDERS

.GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae)

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): Young alfalfa, sown about the middle of August, has been seriously attacked by grasshoppers (Melanoplus spp.) in several different parts of eastern Nebraska. Most of these complaints were received about the middle of September. Saline County seemed to be an important center of this trouble. At the same time complaints were received from Douglas and Butler Counties, of severe damage to gladiolus, dahlias, asters, and other garden flowers.

Kansas J. W. McColloch (October 19): Grasshoppers have continued their depredations on fall-sown wheat and alfalfa. Damage has occurred in nearly all parts of the State but is more pronounced in the western part. In Meade County they have killed out quite a bit of wheat, making it necessary to replant.

WIREWORM (Elateridae)

Indiana J. J. Davis (August 30): Wireworms were reported damaging potatoes at Indianapolis August 5.

CEREAL AND FORAGE CROP INSECTS

WHEAT

HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor Say)

Kansas J. W. McColloch (October 10): A survey was made in the northern half of the state during the first week in October. Eggs were found in abundance on the young plants in Trego, Ness, Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Smith, Osborne, Russell, Barton, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Dickinson, Marion, Geary, Shawnee, Osage, Jefferson and Douglas Counties. Thus far, we have not had an opportunity to make a survey of the southern half of the State. There were plenty of flaxseed in the stubble throughout south-central Kansas after harvest.

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): Complaints received during September indicate the obvious presence of the Hessian fly in the wheat stubble in certain parts of two additional Nebraska counties-Washington and Nuckolls.

PLAINS FALSE WIREWORM (Eleodes opaca Say)

Kansas J. W. McColloch (October 20): False wireworms are causing

considerable damage to fall-sown wheat in parts of western Kansas; Ford, Edwards, and Reno Counties. The weekly crop report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for October 1 says the false wireworms are doing considerable damage. Again on October 15 they are reported as taking a heavy toll. Weather conditions have been very dry, and wheat has been planted in dry soil where it lies without germinating. (October 22): Additional reports indicate that the false wireworm is causing serious damage in Clark, Comanche, Kiowa, and Ford Counties.

CORN

STALK BORER (Papaipema nebris nitela Guen.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (October 1): Additional reports of abundance in corn have been received from Frankfort, Whitestown, and North Vernon.

CORN-FEEDING SYRPHUS FLY (Mesogramma politum Say)

North Carolina L. Currie (September 5): A 10-acre field quite badly infested, this is the first instance of such injury that has been noted. It is apparently a sporadic outbreak, possibly due to the wet season.

GRASS

BLACK CUTWORM (Agrotis ypsilon Rott.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (October 1): The greasy cutworm was abundant and apparently killing bent grass on golf greens at Bluffton, September 8.

A SCARABAEID BEETLE (Ochrosidia villosa Burm.)

Pennsylvania J. N. Knull (October 2): About 2 acres of lawn in part of the Home infested with the larvae of this insect. Roots of grass eaten off and grass dying (Jednota Home, Middletown).

ALFALFA

ARMYWORM (Cirphis unipuncta Haw.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (October 1): Appeared for the first time this season at Monticello September 17, where three acres of young alfalfa were destroyed.

FRUIT INSECTS

SNOWY TREE CRICKET (Oecanthus niveus DeG.)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 17): The snowy tree crickets have done considerable damage to raspberry plantations, grape-vines, apple and peach trees in the vicinity of Piqua (Miami County).

APPLE

APHIDS (APHIDAE)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): Apple aphids which were negligible during the greater part of the growing season, became rather abundant, particularly in some orchards, toward the time of harvest. Coming so late in the season, they did not cause any serious amount of injury.

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella L.)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): Late side-worm injury by codling moth was in about normal proportions in well-sprayed orchards. Where no particular attention was given to its control or where for one reason or another the spray program was interrupted, the species did a considerable amount of damage. Owing to the cold and unfavorable weather conditions prevailing during the time of the flight of spring moths, injury by this species was almost entirely confined to side-worm injury. Very little blossom-end injury was noted in any orchard.

APPLE MAGGOT (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): In regard to the apple maggot, the infestation on the whole was not so heavy as last year, but was rather spotty. In some orchards the damage was very severe, indeed, and manifested itself particularly in such varieties as Gravensteins, and to some extent in such varieties as Wealthy and McIntosh.

HAG MOTH (Phobetrus pithecius S. & A.)

North Carolina

C. H. Brannon (September 25): A larva of this species was sent in by R. L. Sloan, Morganton, Burke County.

RED-HUMPED CATERPILLAR (Schizura concinna A. & S.)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): Red-humped caterpillars were slightly less abundant than last year and, while generally present, caused on the whole less injury than normally.

RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (Eulia velutinana Wlk.)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): The red-banded leaf roller was another species the work of which has been quite conspicuous on fruit at harvest. While this type of injury has not as yet assumed any large proportions, nevertheless it was quite conspicuous, particularly on McIntosh and Baldwins, very generally throughout the State.

APPLE REDBUG (Lygidea mendax Reut.)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): Redbug on the whole was very light in the eastern half of the State, but in the hillside orchards in the western counties it occurred in serious abundance.

LEAFHOPPERS (Jassidae)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): Apple leafhoppers, which were negligible during the greater part of the growing season, became rather abundant, particularly in some orchards toward the time of harvest. Coming so late in the season they did not cause any serious amount of injury, and simply constituted something of a nuisance at the time of packing of the fruit.

Missouri

L. Haseman (September 26): On the night of September 13 at Columbia there were such swarms of leafhoppers, including several species attracted to bright lights, as I have never seen before. The species however were not determined.

APPLE CURCULIO (Tachypterellus quadrigibbus Say)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): In the hill orchards, particularly in the western part of the State, examination of fruit at harvest showed a considerable amount of injury by the apple curculio. In many orchards it caused an amount of injury equal to or greater than that caused by the plum curculio. There seems to be an unusual amount of this, this past season -- much more than has normally been the case.

APPLE FLEA WEEVIL (Orchestes pallicornis Say)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 15): The apple flea weevil is found in Delaware County in large numbers, also found at Wooster and Steubenville and reported from Cincinnati and Chillicothe.

PEACH

PEACH BORER (Aegeria exitiosa Say)

Georgia

O. I. Snapp (October 11): A number of male and female adults

were observed today on the wing and emerging from trees. This indicates that they are emerging later than usual this year. Normally they have all emerged by October 1 in this locality (Fort Valley). Paradichlorobenzene is being used this week in Georgia. On account of the late moth emergence the usual application dates for Georgia are a little too early this year. (October 19): The infestation is apparently heavier this year than usual. There was not so much paradichlorobenzene used this year as formerly on account of unprofitable crops during recent years at Fort Valley.

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Laspeyresia molesta Busck)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): Injured peach twigs sent from New Albany, , on September 10, were found to contain larvae that have been tentatively identified as those of the oriental peach moth.

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 8): The oriental peach moth is general all over Ohio. There is hardly any peach fruit which is not wormy. They are surely a great menace to the peach industry.

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nemophar Hbst.)

Georgia

O. I. Snapp (October 19): Adults are now leaving orchards for hibernating quarters at Fort Valley.

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.)

Georgia

O. I. Snapp (October 19): The general infestation is less than the average in the Middle Georgia Peach Belt. The season has not been very favorable for scale increase. A good deal of red fungus has been observed in some orchards in the middle western part of the State.

GRAPE

GRAPE LEAFHOPPER (Erythroneura comes Say)

Nebraska

M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): Additional reports of injury to grape leaves by the grape leafhopper were received during the first ten days of September.

GRAPE PHYLLOXERA (Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch)

California

Monthly News Letter, Los Angeles County Horticultural Commission, Vol. 10, No. 10, October 10, 1928: An infestation of the grape phylloxera has recently been found in a vineyard near

San Gabriel by representative of the County Horticultural Commissioner, Harold J. Ryan. Specimens of the insect sent to the State Department of Agriculture, were in turn forwarded by that Department to Washington, D. C., where a positive identification was made. The infestation appears to be of several years standing, as the owner of the vineyard reports that grape vines in the plot found infested have been dying back for some time.

Although the grape phylloxera is first recorded as having been introduced into the State of California about 75 years ago and has spread quite widely in the northern part of the State, it has never gained a foothold in the south. The only previously recorded infestation in the southern part of the State being in San Diego County.

ENGLISH WALNUT

WALNUT HUSK MAGGOT (Rhagoletis juglandis Cress.)

California

Harold J. Ryan (October 19): The black walnut fly Rhagoletis juglandis has been reported from the Chino-Pomona section of Southern California. Chino is in southwestern San Bernardino County, and Pomona in the adjacent portion of eastern Los Angeles County. The infestation is likely of four years standing and serious injury has been noted for the past two years. The insect seems to prefer English-walnut to the black walnut.

PECAN

AN APHID (Myzocallis fumipennellus Fitch)

Alabama

T. S. Bissell (October 15): This year the black aphid has been very scarce in the region of Camp Hill and Auburn, serious defoliation having resulted on many trees. On October 15 few aphids were present.

Georgia

T. S. Bissell (October 15): The black aphid has been scarce in the Barnesville region this year. In one orchard Van Deeman trees have been somewhat defoliated, but other orchards have been very lightly infested.

HICKORY SHUCK WORM (Laspeyresia caryana Fitch)

Georgia

O. I. Snapp (October 19): Has done some damage in several pecan groves at Fort Valley.

T. S. Bissell (October 15): The shuck worm is much less abundant than in 1927.

PECAN WEEVIL (Balaninus caryae Horn)

Alabama

T. S. Bissell (October 15): The weevil was found to be severe at Camp Hill. . . on October 15. In one orchard the crop on 100 Schley trees had been almost totally destroyed while other varieties were only slightly attacked.

Georgia

T. S. Bissell (September 17): The weevil has been unusually severe in pecans this year. The Schley variety was the worst infested, next in order being Stuart. Later maturing varieties, as Frotscher, Mobile, and Teche, are almost free from attack. Adults were active in the orchards from July 14 to September 17. Emergence from the soil began at least two weeks later than it did in 1927 and ended considerably later. Weevil grubs have now reached the height of issue from nuts. Infestation by this insect is decidedly spotted, the greater part of pecan orchards being largely free from attack.

CITRUS

A WEEVIL (Artipus psittacinus Gyll.)

Haiti

Roger C. Smith (October 15): This is probably the most common injurious insect of Haiti. It has been very abundant this month particularly on citrus. The adult beetles eat the foliage, beginning at the margins. The numbers on the younger cotton plants the last of September were particularly high.

CITROPHILUS MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus gahani Green)

California

Monthly News Letter, Los Angeles County Horticultural Commission, Vol. 10, No. 10, October 15, 1928: Though the citrophilus mealybug as well as other species of scale insects have often been observed to attack the fig externally, only recently has it come to the attention of the County Horticultural Commissioner's office that they do at times even enter the fruit through the apical opening. Specimens of figs recently submitted to the office showed mealybugs within the fruit in all stages of development and evidently finding the feeding conditions much to their liking. It can be easily imagined what the reaction of the consumer would be were infestations of this nature to become general.

Though in a few orchards some mealybug is still noticeable on the new fruit, infestations in general are at a very low ebb and the field situation as a whole represents a very satisfactory condition. Little or no activity on the part of the mealybug need be expected for several months.

TRUCK-CROP INSECTS

CABBAGE

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (Pieris rapae L.)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): In regard to the vegetable insects there was found to be a late infestation of the imported cabbage butterfly on cabbage and cauliflower - much more severe than has been normally the case in recent years. Any plants which were not kept well protected by sprays were found to be severely riddled throughout both eastern and western Massachusetts.

HARLEQUIN BUG (Murgantia histrionica Hahn)

Virginia

W. S. Abbott (September 1928): Much more abundant than usual at Vienna on crucifers.

P. J. Chapman (October 4): A 10-acre field is being seriously damaged by adults and fourth and fifth stage nymphs at Lynnhaven. Serious injury occurred only in local areas, but the field was generally infested.

Alabama

L. W. Brannon (October 25): Adults, nymphs, and eggs of the harlequin bug are still fairly numerous at Birmingham, on collards, but they are not so numerous as they were last season, and the damage is not so great.

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): Harlequin cabbage bugs are quite abundant in all sections of the State at the present time. Specimens have recently been received from Attala, Forrest, Lauderdale, and Walthall Counties, with reports of serious injury to collards in each case.

STRAWBERRY

LATE STRAWBERRY SLUG (Emoria maculata Norton)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (September 26): The work of the strawberry sawfly is quite noticeable in some strawberry plantations in Knox County.

BEANS

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna corrupta Muls.)

New York

Neale F. Howard, (in cooperation with the States) to September 19, 1928: This insect was reported from the following counties: Ontario, Yates, Schuyler, Chemung, Orange, and Rockland.

- New Jersey Neale F. Howard (in cooperation with the States) to September 19, 1928: This insect was reported from the following counties: Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Atlantic, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Monmouth, Middlesex, and Warren.
- Delaware Neale F. Howard (in cooperation with the States) to September 19, 1928: Reported from Kent and Sussex Counties.
- Virginia P. J. Chapman (October 23): The invasion of the Mexican bean beetle into important snap and lima bean centers of tide-water Virginia was completed this year. Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) is territory not known to have reported previously as ⁱⁿthe infested column, while Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond Counties, embracing the large snap-bean area around Norfolk, also is generally, but only lightly infested. On Eastern Shore lima beans planted in May or early June became seriously damaged by fall, while it appears that July plantings were not appreciably injured. Around Norfolk and Portsmouth no commercial planting of snap beans was seriously infested this year. Garden patches, however, were badly injured everywhere in this area. Growers are expecting serious injury in commercial plantings in 1929.
- North Carolina Neale F. Howard (in cooperation with the States) to September 19, 1928: This insect was reported from the following counties: Bertie, Washington, Pasquotank, and Pender.
- C. H. Brannon (September 10): The Mexican bean beetle has spread practically all over the State. Severe damage started late this season on account of the cool spring; however, tremendous damage was caused during the summer.
- South Carolina Neale F. Howard (in cooperation with the States) to September 19, 1928: This insect was reported from Florence and Clarendon Counties.
- C. O. Eddy (October 24): About two-thirds of the Epilachna corrupta present went into hibernation during a few days of cool weather beginning September 20, at Clemson College. The other one-third remained active and laid eggs to produce another partial generation. Hibernation is very nearly complete at this time.
- Indiana J. J. Davis (October 1): The Mexican bean beetle was abundant at Matthews, September 18.
- Neale F. Howard (in cooperation with the States) to September 19, 1928: Reported from border of DeKalb and Stauben, Allen, Whitley, and DeKalb Counties.

Michigan Neale F. Howard, (in cooperation with the States) to September 19, 1928: Reported from Ingham and Branch Counties.

Tennessee Neale F. Howard, (in cooperation with the States) to October 19, 1928: Reported from Hardeman County.

Alabama L. W. Brannon (October 25): The first Mexican bean beetles in 1928 were found going into hibernation on September 24. Ten beetles were found in an area of about 9 square feet. All stages of this insect are still present in the field and bean-beetle damage is still noticeable. Fourth-generation beetles began emerging in the life-history cages on October 13.

BEAN LEAF BEETLE (Cerotoma trifurcata Forst.)

South Carolina C. O. Eddy (October 24): Hibernation of Cerotoma trifurcata is about complete at this date at Clemson College.

BEAN LEAF ROLLER (Goniurus proteus L.)

Florida F. S. Chamberlin (October 12): Bush beans are heavily infested with the leaf roller. Severe injury has occurred in several fields in Gadsden County.

CUCUMBERS

PICKLE WORM (Diaphania nitidalis Stoll.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (October 1): The pickle worm was reported abundant September 18 at Boonville.

BANDED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica balteata Lec.)

Mississippi and Alabama K. L. Cockerham (October 27): This insect, which is usually very numerous during the late summer and fall has been conspicuously absent this year. In my work in southern Mississippi and Southern Alabama very few specimens of this insect have been noticed.

SPINACH

HAWAIIAN BEET WEBWORM (Hymenia fascialis Cramer)

Virginia P. J. Chapman (October 22): Mr. H. H. Zimmerley, Horticulturist of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, found infestation of the Hawaiian beet webworm in a field of spinach planted September 1, 1928. This field was probably planted earlier than any in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area, and this is probably responsible for the infestation.

CARROT

CARROT RUST FLY (Psila rosae Fab.)

Massachusetts

A. I. Bourne (October 24): Professor Whitcomb reports that the carrot rust fly showed a very large amount of second-generation injury to carrots, particularly in eastern Massachusetts. Parsnips and celery apparently showed less injury than last year, although reports to date on these crops are not complete.

SWEET-POTATO

A CUTWORM (Prodenia sp.)

Florida

F. S. Chamberlin (October 13): These caterpillars are more abundant than usual in sweet-potato fields. Defoliation has been observed in several instances, in Gadsden County.

LETTUCE

CELERY LOOPER (Autographa falcifera form simplex Guen.)

Haiti

Roger C. Smith (September 25): The lettuce on the Station Farm was mined before discovered by a Plusia, probably simplex. The delicate green worms with narrow white stripes dorsally had eaten all the leaves and the crop was ruined. The worms were mature when discovered. About 1/10 of an acre of lettuce was wholly destroyed. No control other than hand picking was recommended.

S O U T H E R N F I E L D - C R O P I N S E C T S

TOBACCO

CORN EAR WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

North Carolina

C. H. Brannon (September 1): Budworm injury to tobacco was unusually destructive this season, causing widespread damage over the tobacco sections.

TOBACCO HORNWORMS (Protoparce spp.)

North Carolina

C. H. Brannon (September 1): Hornworms, P. sexta Johan and P. quinquemaculata Haw. caused heavy damage to tobacco and was especially severe late in the season in the tobacco section.

TOBACCO BLOTCH LEAF MINER (Psara periusalis Walk.)

Haiti

Roger C. Smith (September 26): This pyralid miner Psara periusalis Walk. is the worst pest of tobacco in Haiti. The eggs are laid on the young plants in the bed. When the plants are transplanted, they look healthy and fine. The miners, however, destroy the foliage in about a week. Tobacco is being set out now, and reports of heavy losses are coming in. A company reported yesterday the loss of more than half of their plantings. The life history and control has not been worked out.

SUGARCANE

A LOOPER (Caenurgia sp.)

Haiti

Roger C. Smith (September 22): An outbreak of a species of Caenurgia, resembling erectea of the States but not that, occurred 20 acres of sugar cane, a portion of which is entirely defoliated. The cane is about 2 months behind due to burning. Scattered injury observed over several hundred acres. This insect is not in the collection and my assistants never saw it before. They are now (September 26) in the pupal stage in small cocoons made by spinning on a leaf, often turning over the edge.

First seen on a grass, Haleus halapense, where similar defoliation occurred, at the agriculture college near Port-au-Prince.

F O R E S T A N D S H A D E - T R E E I N S E C T S

WHITE-MARKED TUSSOCK MOTH (Hemerocampa leucostigma S. & A.)

Indiana

J. J. Davis (October 1): The tussock moth has been sent in from several localities. It was reported defoliating elm at Garrett, August 31.

BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeriformis Haw.)

Indiana

J. J. Davis (October 1): The bagworm was abundant at Martinsville (September 4) and Columbus (September 5).

Kansas

J. W. McColloch (September 22): Bagworms were reported injuring cedars at Richland.

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): The common bagworm has attracted considerable attention in Mississippi during the past month. Specimens have recently been collected on linden at Holly Springs, and on arborvitae at Hernando and Clarksdale.

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

- Massachusetts A. I. Bourne (October 24): The fall webworm throughout the State was of average abundance and caused its usual amount of injury. We noted some late feeding on fruit at harvesting, which was undoubtedly caused by these insects.
- Kansas J. W. McColloch (September 25): Webs of the fall webworm were abundant in an orchard at Wellington.
- Mississippi R. W. Harned (September 25): The fall webworm, Hyphantria cunea Drury, is abundant in all sections of the State at the present time.

CHAIN-SPOTTED GEOMETER (Cingilia catenaria Drury)

- Maine H. B. Pierson (September 20): Ten square miles of hardwood growth in York County reported stripped by this insect which was also abundant last year.

BOXELDER

BOXELDER BUG (Leptocoris trivittatus Say)

- Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): Boxelder bugs were reported as becoming a nuisance by getting into the houses from September 7 on through the month, from various localities in the eastern half of Nebraska.

CATALPA

CATALPA SPHINX (Ceratonia catalpae Boisd.)

- Indiana J. J. Davis (October 1): The catalpa sphinx was defoliating catalpa at Lafayette and Kingman, early in September.

CEDAR

RED-HEADED PINE SAWFLY (Neodiprion lecontei Fitch)

- North Carolina C. H. Brannon (September 13): This species is causing severe damage to Cedrus deodara on the streets of Rockingham in Richmond County.

ELM

PIGEON TREMEX (Tremex columba L.)

- Kansas J. W. McColloch (October 10): Tremex was taken ovipositing

in diseased elm trees at Kansas City on September 25 and at Fulton on October 1.

OAK

RED-HUMPED OAK CATERPILLAR (Synmerista albifrons S. & A.)

Indiana

J. J. Davis (October 1): The red-humped oak worm defoliated 50 acres of oak near Crown Point, reported September 18.

PINE

WESTERN PINE BEETLE (Dendroctonus brevicomis Lec.)

California

Monthly Letter of the Bureau of Entomology, No. 173, September, 1928: J. M. Miller, F. P. Keen, and H. L. Person spent a considerable part of the month of September on the Modoc National Forest, Calif., working in cooperation with Forest Service officials on a large timber sale which has been initiated in that region. The motive of this sale, involving an entire township of Government land was based entirely on the control of Dendroctonus brevicomis Lec., which has destroyed nearly 20 per cent of timber in that region in the last 5 years.

A SAWYER (Monochamus sp.)

South Carolina

Franklin Sherman (October 24): Following the recent storm, numerous reports of sawyers attacking pine have been received. It is likely that the damage from bark beetles will be increased in this area (Clemson College) in the near future.

PINE LEAF SCALE (Chionaspis pinifoliae Fitch)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 8): I find pine leaf scales on pines in Brookville, Montgomery County, quite bad.

TULIP

TULIP TREE SCALE (Toumeyella liriodendri Gmel.)

Indiana

J. J. Davis (October 1): The tulip tree scale was reported abundant on tulip or yellow poplar at Logansport September 7, and at Salem September 10.

WILLOW

ALDER FLEA BEETLE (Haltica bimarginata Say)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): Beetles found feeding on willows

along the levee of the Mississippi River at Greenville, on August 2, were sent to the United States National Museum for identification, and were tentatively identified by Mr. W. S. Fisher as Haltica bimarginata.

INSECTS AFFECTING GREENHOUSE
AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

BLACK BLISTER BEETLE (Epicauta pennsylvanica DeG.)

Indiana J. J. Davis (October 1): The black blister beetle was destructive to flowers at Gary on September 2.

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): Growers of cultivated asters reported rather marked injury to the blossoms this fall by the black blister beetle.

MARGINED BLISTER BEETLE (Epicauta cinerea marginata Fab.)

North Carolina C. H. Brannon (September 29): This insect is causing widespread damage to flowering plants of various kinds. Severe damage to clematis at Magnolia.

PLANT BUGS (Miridae)

Massachusetts A. I. Bourne (October 24): Throughout the State as a whole, the common tarnished plant bug (Lygus pratensis Fab.) and allied species four-lined plant bug (Poecilocapsus lineatus Fab.) were found to be unusually abundant on practically all flowering shrubs in both plantings and home gardens. From reports which we have had, we have come to the conclusion that they have been more abundant than is usually the case or else have devoted their attention more particularly to this type of plants rather than more general feeding.

A CHRYSOMELID BEETLE (Calligrapha rhoda walshiana Blatch.)

Michigan R. H. Pettit (October 11): A rather unusual attack by a chrysomelid beetle on purple leaf plum was reported from Detroit on the first of October. The beetle, which proved to be Calligrapha rhoda var. walshiana Blatch., as determined by Mr. L. G. Gentner of this department, was feeding on purple leaf plum in ornamental plantings on an estate near Detroit. The beetle is generally considered to be rather rare.

ASTER

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER BEETLE (Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus Comst.)

Nebraska M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): This insect is reported injuring asters.

A PLANT BUG (Adelphocoris superbus Uhl.)

Nebraska

M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): This insect is reported injuring asters.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

RED SPIDER (Tetranychus telarius L.)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 10): The chrysanthemum plants in some of the greenhouses in Columbus were attacked by the red spider Tetranychus bimaculatus.

GREENHOUSE THRIPS (Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis Bouche¹)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 24): The chrysanthemum leaves in the greenhouses in Piqua are badly infested with Thrips haemorrhoidalis, which make the leaves look brown and will no doubt destroy the bloom.

CLEMATIS

A FLY (Napomyza lateralis Fallen)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): Flies reared from pupae found in the flower buds of Clematis crispa at Hattiesburg, on July 28, have been identified by Mr. C. T. Greene of the United States National Museum as Napomyza lateralis.

NARCISSUS

BULB MITE (Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi Boisd.)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 14): The bulb mite is quite bad in the narcissus bulbs at Piqua (Miami County) Ohio.

LESSER BULB FLY (Eumerus strigatus Fallen)

Ohio

E. W. Mendenhall (October 4): I find the small narcissus bulb fly quite bad in narcissus bulbs at Dayton. There are several growers in this vicinity.

ROSE OF SHARRON

LETTUCE BUG (Corisus hyalinus Fab.)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): Specimens tentatively identified

as Corizus hyalinus by Mr. J. M. Langston were reported as very abundant on althaea plants at Brandon, on September 17.

SUNFLOWER

SUNFLOWER CATERPILLAR (Suleima helianthana Riley)

Delaware

H. L. Dozier (October 31): The heads of sunflowers at Newark, were being attacked during the latter part of September by larvae of Suleima helianthana Riley. About 80 per cent of the seeds from the many flowered double variety, Helianthus flore pleno multiflora, were destroyed while the adjacent single flowered variety was not attacked.

INSECTS ATTACKING MAN AND

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

MAN

FLEAS (Siphonaptera)

General Summary F. C. Bishopp: Fleas have been unusually abundant and troublesome in many parts of the United States during the summer. In fact, these insects have caused more annoyance than for many years. The dog flea (Ctenocephalus canis Curtis) and the cat flea (Ctenocephalus felis Bouche¹) have been principally concerned, but infestations of the human flea (Pulex irritans L.) have also been reported, especially from the South and from central States. Although most of the trouble has occurred in dwellings, in many instances outbuildings, lawns, and general infestations of entire farmsteads have been reported.

DOG FLEA (Ctenocephalis canis Curtis)

Nebraska

M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): Complaints of infestations of farm premises by the dog flea continued to be received during the early part of September.

Texas

W. E. Dove (October): During the past two years several visits were made to the city dog pound of Dallas. As is customary in most cities, the dogs obtained from the streets are held in the pound for five days. At Dallas the dogs are kept in pens which are provided with sand floors. At frequent intervals sawdust is applied as a topping for the sand. During dry weather such a floor is very favorable for the development of fleas, and the latter are well supplied with eggs of the dog tapeworm Dipylidium caninum L. Examinations of the intestines of dogs furnished striking evidence of mass infestations of young stages

of this species of tapeworm.

MOSQUITOES (Culicidae)

South Dakota

W. G. Bruce (September 23): Farmers report considerable annoyance to horses, cattle, and man due to mosquitoes, at Huron. I saw some cows covered with countless numbers of mosquitoes, the mosquitoes being located chiefly about the head and neck of the animal.

Haiti

Roger C. Smith (October 15): There has been a marked falling off in numbers of mosquitoes in October so far. This is the end of the rainy season. There are still one or two showers a week, however. The marked reduction in mosquitoes which occurred rather abruptly is the source of some comment. I know of no reason for this reduction.

CLUSTER FLY (Pollenia rudis Fab.)

Indiana

F. C. Bishopp (September 16): Cluster fly annoyance in a residence was reported from Fort Wayne.

A FLY (Psychoda albipuncta Will.)

Texas

W. E. Dove (June - July): A few complaints were received on moth wing flies in houses. Apparently the flies came from the drains of bath tubs, but subsequent evidence did not confirm this belief. The use of borax, lye, and commercial preparations in the drains did not result in a marked decrease in the number of flies. Control of the flies was obtained when the brick enclosures under the house were fumigated with nitrobenzene. Specimens of the flies were identified by Dr. Dyar as Psychoda albipuncta Will.

PUSS CATERPILLAR (Megalopyge opercularis S. & A.)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): Larvae of the puss moth have attracted considerable attention in this State during the past month. In a few cases people have been severely stung by these larvae. In other cases they have been observed on pecan trees or on cotton plants. Specimens were sent to this office from Lincoln, Pontotoc, Warren, Jackson, and Lamar Counties.

CATTLE

HORN FLY (Haematobia irritans L.)

North Dakota
and
South Dakota

W. G. Bruce (September 23): Horn flies are causing considerable annoyance to cattle in every locality visited. At the meat packing house in Huron S. D., they have congregated in such large

numbers as to make it necessary to expend labor to clear them out of the building each evening.

Tennessee

D. C. Parman (September 14): From 25 to 1,500 horn flies were observed per animal on dairy cattle in this vicinity.

SCREW WORM (Cochliomyia macellaria Fab.)

Tennessee

D. C. Parman (September 14): A rather severe screw worm case was observed in a sheep near Nashville. Cases of screw worms are extremely rare in this region. About 100 flies were observed on the carcass of a lamb, about 90 per cent of which were Cochliomyia, 8 per cent Phormia, and 2 per cent Lucilia.

Missouri

F. C. Bishopp (September 5): A report has been received of a screw worm outbreak near Elsberry, Mo.

CATTLE GRUBS (Hypoderma sp.)

South Dakota

W. G. Bruce (September 23): Cattle grubs have not been so numerous this year as they have been during the previous four or five years at Aberdeen. Packers report 65 per cent of the hides of cattle received during March are grubby.

At Huron the infestation is lighter this year than last. Percentage of grubby hides reported as running 40 per cent to 50 per cent in 1928 as against 75 per cent to 100 per cent in 1927.

HORSES

NOSE BOTFLY (Gastrophilus haemorrhoidalis L.)

North Dakota
and
South Dakota

W. G. Bruce (September 23): Nose flies are generally distributed and have been especially troublesome this year.

SHEEP

SHEEP BOTFLY (Oestrus ovis L.)

Texas

W. E. Dove (September 15): In southwestern Texas the flies were active. During days of sunshine the sheep were unable to graze, except when they were protected by breezes or shade trees.

GOATS

LICE (Anopleura and Mallophaga)

Texas

W. E. Dove (September 15): The Angora goats of southwestern Texas are infested with three species of lice; Linognathus

stenopsis Burmeister, Trichodectes climax Nitzsch and Trichodectes hermsi Kellog and Nakayama. These lice are capable of depositing eggs so that the mohair becomes matted and is of a poor quality. The quantity of hair actually lost as a result of the lice is one with which the ranchman is most familiar. He estimated that during each six month a single dipping of the goats increases the yield of mohair about one-fourth of a pound to each animal. This represents from 14 to 20 cents on each clipping, or from 28 to 40 cents per animal during each year.

Practically every ranch is provided with a dipping vat, but the present practise of dipping the animals does not effect a permanent control of lice. Following a single dipping, some of the eggs hatch and the infestations increase. Owing to the long period of incubation for L. stenopsis, a single dipping is less effective for this species. Since the latter is a blood-sucking form, there is a loss in weight and vitality of the animals.

DOG

BROWN DOG TICK (Rhipicephalus sanguineus Latr.)

Florida

F. C. Bishopp (September 19): Report from West Palm Beach of house infested by brown dog tick with statement that the "whole city seems to be alive with them." (September 12): Infestation of dogs reported at Miami.

Missouri

F. C. Bishopp (September 12): A house infestation of the brown dog tick is reported from St. Louis.

Texas

E. W. Laake (October 4): Report from Dallas indicates that the brown dog tick has again made its appearance and has been unusually abundant at some of the dog hospitals and kennels. In one of the local hospitals there were hundreds of ticks crawling all over the floors and walls. Even the operating room and the office were alive with nymphs and adults which had come in from the hospital ward. This same hospital was heavily infested last fall. There have also been a number of reports of heavy infestations on dogs in private homes in the city.

PIGEONS

PIGEON HIPPOBOSCID (Lynchia maura Bigot)

South Carolina

F. C. Bishopp (September 10): This parasite is reported infesting a commercial flock of pigeons in Sumter.

Mississippi

F. C. Bishopp (October 8): Owner reports finding in his flock of pigeons specimens of the pigeon fly, Lynchia maura, engorged with blood, about the time there seemed to be an abnormal number of birds dying, he believed, from weakness caused from loss of blood or bird malaria.

POULTRY

POULTRY BUG (Haematosiphon inodora Duges)

Arizona

F. C. Bishopp (September 16): An infestation of a poultry house by this bug was reported from Lowell, Ariz.

MITES (Acarina)

Texas

W. E. Dove (September 15): In southwestern Texas one finds that many ranchmen do not raise poultry. The condition is attributed to two parasites. Argas minatus Koch, and Echnidophaga gallinacea Westw. This is a serious condition, especially since these parasites are showing a gradual spread.

HOUSEHOLD AND STORED -

PRODUCT INSECTS

EUROPEAN EARWIG (Forficula auricularia L.)

California

A CORRECTION: A report from Portland Oregon mentioned this insect (Ins. P. S. B. Vol. 8, No. 7, page 289) as being widespread in California. The following statement is relative to this report:

A. H. Fleury (Calif. State Dept. Agri.) October 11: We have no knowledge of the occurrence of the European earwig in this State except in the residential sections of San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley, and even there it is confined to a limited number of blocks from which there is no commercial movement of oranges, tomatoes or lettuce.

TERMITES (Reticulitermes spp.)

Kansas

J. W. McColloch (October 20): During the past month damage by termites (Reticulitermes sp.) to oak woodwork has been reported from two houses in Kansas City and one house at Russell.

Nebraska

M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): Our common termite Reticulitermes tibialis Banks was reported as destroying

petunias, asters, and straw-flowers in a garden in southern Lancaster County during the first week in September.

ANTS (Formicidae)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): Dr. M. R. Smith reports that a farmer living near Natchez complained that ants destroy his spinach seed at the time of sprouting. One of our inspectors who examined the garden of the farmer noted that the ill-smelling ant, Iridomyrmex analis Andre., was the most common ant in the garden. It is possible that this may be the species, but Dr. Smith is more inclined to believe the ants responsible for the damage to be a species of Solenopsis, possibly geminata or molesta.

ANT ANT (Cremastogaster ashmeadi Mayr.)

Mississippi

R. W. Harned (September 26): An employee of the Southern Bell Telephone Company at West Point, Miss., brought to this office telephone wire from which the rubber insulation had been removed. The employees claimed that ants were responsible for the damage to the wires. Specimens of ants which were found in the insulation and on the wires have been identified by Dr. M. R. Smith as acrobatic ants, probably of the species Cremastogaster ashmeadi.

CIGARETTE BEETLE (Lasioderma serricorne Fab.)

Kansas

J. W. McColloch (October 20): Mohair furniture in a house at Osborne was reported infested September 28. On October 11 specimens were received from upholstered furniture in a house at Abilene.

STORED GRAIN INSECTS

Kansas

J. W. McColloch (October 20): Stored grain insects have continued active during the past month in Norton, Russell, Republic, Saline, Sedgwick and Nemaha Counties. The grain weevils Calendra spp. predominate, but in some cases cadelle Tenebroides mauritanicus L., saw-toothed grain beetle Oryzaephilus surinamensis L. and confused flour beetle, Tribolium confusum Duv., are present.

Nebraska

M. H. Swenk (September 1-October 1): During the month of September reports of stored grain pests working in the new wheat were received from various parts of eastern Nebraska. Most of these related to the cadelle Tenebroides mauritanicus, but the Indian meal moth, Plodia interpunctella Hbn. was also complained of. These reports of injury to stored grain were more than normally plentiful.

